

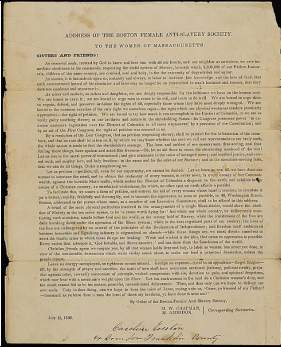
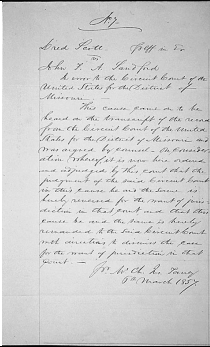
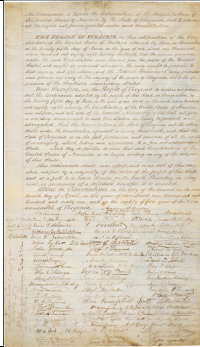
# Reviewing the Civil War and Reconstruction

## Center for Legislative Archives

### Graphic Organizer 1: Causes of the Civil War: Abolitionism and States' Rights

**Instructions:** Match the primary source with the appropriate description. Match each caption card with the primary source it best matches. Explain how the primary source matches the caption.

The outbreak of the Civil War was not a sudden occurrence. Tensions between the North and South had been growing for decades. But, when the ties of union failed in 1860, the dispute over slavery was the primary cause. Congress proved unable to resolve the sectional disputes dividing the nation over slavery in the Western territories. The Supreme Court ruled that African Americans had no constitutional rights. Northern abolitionists and southern defenders of slavery resorted to violence. As Abraham Lincoln warned, a “house divided,” could not stand.

Primary source			
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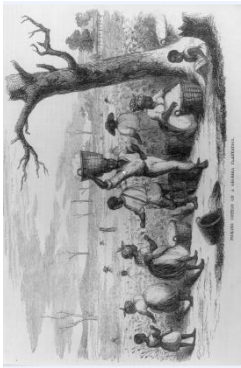


# Reviewing the Civil War and Reconstruction

## Center for Legislative Archives

### Graphic Organizer 2: Causes of the Civil War: Slavery and Economic Differences

**Instructions:** Match the primary source with the appropriate description. Match each caption card with the primary source it best matches. Explain how the primary source matches the caption.

The emergence of the cotton economy and the start of the Industrial Revolution in America magnified the differences between the northern and southern states in the decades between the War of 1812 and 1860. A transportation and commercial network developed the North into a region with rapidly growing cities, free labor, and large-scale immigration from Europe. The South expanded west exploiting rich soil to develop cotton plantations worked by slave labor. As each region developed, two distinct societies and two different sets of political objectives increasingly divided the nation.

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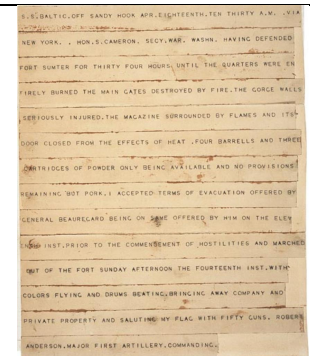
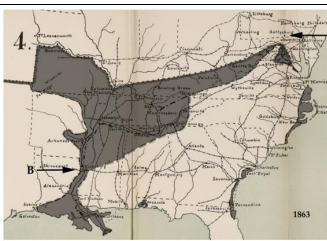

# Reviewing the Civil War and Reconstruction

## Center for Legislative Archives

### Graphic Organizer 3: Turning Points of the Civil War

**Instructions:** Match the primary source with the appropriate description. Match each caption card with the primary source it best matches. Explain how the primary matches the caption.

The Civil War was the bloodiest conflict in American history. For four years armies of the Union and the Confederacy battled on an unprecedented scale and used new technology and classic valor to determine whether the Union would endure. The costs of the War were devastating. Over 600,000 people died in battle and from disease. Slavery was ended, but the prewar economy of the South was in ruins. President Abraham Lincoln was, himself, a victim of the War, assassinated just a few days after the Confederate surrender.

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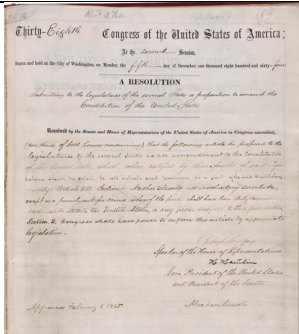
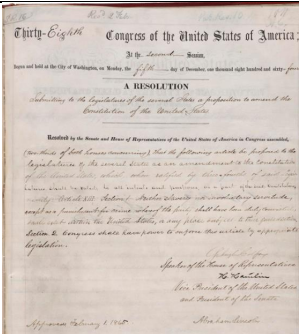

# Reviewing the Civil War and Reconstruction

## Center for Legislative Archives

### Graphic Organizer 4: Consequences of the Civil War: Freedoms Guaranteed, limited, and Denied during Reconstruction and the Jim Crow Eras

**Instructions:** Match the primary source with the appropriate description. Match each caption card with the primary source it best matches. Explain how the primary source matches the caption.

The Constitutional Amendments of the Reconstruction Era founded a new America that promised to fulfill the claim President Lincoln made at Gettysburg: the United States was “dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.” The revolutionary impact of these amendments would depend on their acceptance by Americans, however, and bloody resistance to change emerged quickly in the decade of Reconstruction. The legal and political equality of African Americans was contested and threatened, leaving Reconstruction a revolution in spirit, but a promise unfulfilled.

Primary source			
Summary of the description			
Caption that best matches			
How does the primary source match the caption?			